

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 6, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

COMPROMISES.

We hear of various compromises for the settlement of the slavery question, proposed by republicans, at Washington and elsewhere. It is suggested by the Albany Evening Journal that the Missouri compromise line be revived, and that counties be made liable for the value of slaves rescued by violence; and it is reported by the telegraph, (though we do not credit it,) that Mr. Seward will propose the revival of the Missouri compromise line, with its extension to the Pacific.

It is quite certain that if it be attempted to embody these suggestions into propositions, by any considerable number of republicans, there will be those who will repudiate this action. We believe the large mass of republicans in the north-west are convinced that the constitution contains, as it stands, all the compromises upon the subject of slavery, which they would be willing to accept.

The revival and extension of the Missouri compromise line would not be acceptable, because it, in effect, establishes slavey south of the line; whereas, the republican doctrine is that Congress shall prohibit slavery from all the territory of the country.

We have fought the presidential battle upon that issue, and the people have decided in our favor—after winning the battle it is not policy, nor is it right to yield one-half of the victory. We are the more indisposed to do this, because this compromise was once tried, under the most solemn assurances that it should be perpetual, and the south, by the aid of a few northern droughs, violated it, and opened anew the slavery agitation. They have not kept faith with the north, in this respect, and we are not wise if we again trust them. Let the Missouri compromise remain in the grave where Douglass and his southern allies buried it.

The proposition to pay for rescued slaves

is not to be thought of. It is repugnant to justice. It would stir up strife and agitation, as it is not possible to enforce a slave tax without bringing up for discussion the whole subject of slavery. Let it be remembered that the imposition of a tax, not founded upon the plainest principles of justice and expediency, is ever attended with bitter opposition. We have no apprehension that this proposition will be looked upon with favor.

We look, with some misgivings, upon these propositions; not that there is any probability of their adoption, but their presentation by prominent republicans is a sign of weakness in the knees or the back, or some other portion of the body of the great republican party. We want no compromises upon the subject of slavery. Our platform of principles is already sufficiently conservative—it will not bear further division—a bargain which gives up half of our ground, and yields the whole principle that it is the duty of congress to prohibit slavery from all the territories of the republic, cannot be otherwise than fatal to our party.

We want unity of action, and the duty of consultation among republicans at Washington should not be forgotten. No man, however eminent among us, should make a movement in congress, in advance of such mutual consultation as is usual, and we do not believe it will be done.

The most that is needed now is patience and a calm reliance upon our principles. They are right, patriotic and national. The people of the whole country will acknowledge this, when they are assured that we mean to do what we profess—no more, nor less. Let us stand firm—make no compromise—fail to the letter all of our constitutional obligations, and then there will be no dissolution of the Union and no secession.

South Carolina may swear, for a time, that she is out of the Union, but while the national revenues are collected, (which can be done in the harbors of the state,) and no effort is made to take possession of the forts, that state is, practically, as much in the Union as she ever was.

Her position has already become ridiculous, and her members were laughed at when they declined to vote in congress on the first day of the session. As the folly of secession becomes more and more apparent, the supporters of it will gradually fall off, and the "sober second thought" of the southern people will bring things all right. Again we say to republicans, let us rest in patience and calmly accept the destiny, whatever that may be, which awaits us in the advocacy of all our cherished principles.

Hayti and Emigration.

The New York Tribune contains various official documents in relation to Hayti and colored emigration. The first article is a circular "to the blacks, men of color, and Indians of the United States and British North American Provinces," signed by James Redpath, as general agent of emigration appointed by the government of Hayti, in which, in its name, he guarantees to all persons of the red and black races in America, who can prove good character for industry and integrity, several very important and liberal advantages, if they see fit to seek a home in the republic of which President Geffard is the enlightened and patriotic chief.

Among these offers and guarantees are: A free passage; a free farm; exemption from military duty; perfect religious freedom; equal civil and political rights with Haytians; the amplest protection; a cordial welcome; a nationality of their own kindred; free schools, sites for chapels, reformatory work, and fair play in every way.

He invites all persons qualified to become citizens of Hayti to correspond with him, or visit the Haytian Bureau of Emigration in Boston for the purpose of obtaining fur-

ther information with reference to the country and the character of the government.

Mr. Redpath has opened a bureau in the Washington Building, (rooms 8 and 9,) 221 Washington street, Boston, where the friends of Hayti, and persons desiring information about it, may ascertain all the facts in relation to this important project.

We are informed that the government of Hayti instructed Mr. Redpath to make Boston the sole port of shipment for the northern states, as a recognition of the character for anti-slavery fidelity which that city has earned both at home and abroad.

He has also received directions from the cabinet this week, to extend a special invitation to Mrs. Leary, (the wife of the colored man who fell at Harper's Ferry,) to make her home in Hayti, and offering her a home and a house there.

Rev. Mr. Holly, of New Haven, a well-known and talented colored clergyman, has been appointed one of the travelling agents of the bureau, and is now on his way to Philadelphia to offer to the exiles of South Carolina an invitation to make their future homes in Hayti.

Other agents will immediately leave for Cincinnati and Southern Kansas to make similar propositions to the colored families, who have recently been banished from Texas and Arkansas.

Preparations have been made on a scale large enough to settle 100,000 persons as soon as they shall offer.

Mr. Buchanan's Proposition for Peace.

Is old Mr. Buchanan demented? Has he so far lost the natural force of his mind as to suppose that his recommendation for an amendment of the constitution, recognizing the right of property in slaves in the states and the duty of protecting this right in the territories, can ever be adopted?

It requires three-fourths of the states to agree to an amendment before it can be adopted as a part of the constitution. It can easily be ascertained how many states would vote for a constitutional amendment making it the duty of congress to enact a slave code for the territories, which is Buck's proposition—the number would be precisely the same that cast their votes for Breckinridge, which was eleven—lacking one of being just half enough! He also wants the right of property in slaves recognized by the nation, and the present fugitive slave law made a part of the constitution!

The old gentleman thinks such an explanatory amendment would restore peace to the country. Instead of that the discussion of such a proposition would add immensely to the agitation of the slavery question. The proslavery politicians pretend to be exceedingly desirous of getting the negro out of our politics, but they are never bringing him forward, when there appears to be chance for his disappearance!

When they repealed the Missouri compromise they began the present agitation; and now that the people have decided to have no more slave territory, Mr. Buchanan proposes to appeal back to the people, and ask them to reverse their decision, and thus to open up another four years of agitation on this subject. Why can't we have peace?

For heaven's sake, Mr. Buchanan, do not plunge the country into another violent and bitter contest upon a subject, the natural effect of which you say is so dangerous to the welfare of the country and the safety of the

people to settle the slavery question forever and restore peace and harmony to this distracted country. It can be done by letting the slave states alone, and permitting them to manage their own state affairs, as they only are responsible before God for slavery existing among them, and with which the north has no more right to interfere than with the similar institutions in Russia or Brazil; and the President still relies on the good sense and forbearance of the people.

He alleges that it is out of the power of any President to accomplish but little; which leads him to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not in itself afford just cause for dissolving the union.

The late election having been held in strict conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, does not justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution. Reason, justice and regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy.

Mr. Buchanan refers to the fact that the President's province is not to make but to execute the laws. It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession, that the southern states are denied equal rights with the other states in the common territory. But by what authority are these denied? Not by congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass any act to exclude slavery from these territories; and certainly not by the supreme court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common territories, and hold them there under the protection of the constitution. The anticipations that congress may pass some law obnoxious is no good reason for dissolution.

The President reassures the power of congress over property in the territories, and the sacred rights of property are recognized by the constitution.

The most palpable violation of constitutional duty which has yet been committed, consists in the acts of different state legislatures to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. It ought to be remembered however, that for these acts, neither congress nor any President can justly be held responsible. Having been passed in violation of the federal constitution, they are therefore null and void. It will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing the fugitive slave law against confirmed enactments of state legislatures. We are not to presume in advance that he will violate his duty, which would be at war with every principle of justice. Let us wait for the overt act.

The fugitive slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration. Let us trust that the state legislatures will repeat their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments. Unless this shall be done without any unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union; and the southern states have a right to demand this act of justice from the northern states. Should this be refused, the injured states, after having first used all peaceful means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the government of the Union.

The alleged principle, that as each state became a party to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner, by the vote of such convention, is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution.

He then rehearses a portion of General Jackson's messages of 1833, relative to the nullification ordinance of South Carolina, and says this government was intended by its founders to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties.

The president then enumerates the powers conferred on congress by the Federal government, and that these powers may be effectual, it also possesses the right to lay and collect all import duties and other taxes, and has adopted effectual means to restrain the states from interfering. In order still further to secure uninterrupted exercise of those high powers against state interposition, it is provided that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby anything in the constitution or laws of any state or territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

The government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several states, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these states in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. To the extent of the delegated powers the Constitution of the United States as much a part of the Constitution of each state and is abiding on its people, as though it had been actually inserted therein.

This government, therefore, is a great and powerful government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the several subjects to which its authority extends.

The President then discusses our foreign relations. Our relations with Spain have been complicated by the refusal of the senate to ratify the contract for the adjustment of the Cuban claim, so called.

The President reiterated his commands.

SYNOPSIS Of the President's Message.

After alluding to the great commercial, agricultural and other material properties of the country, the President asks: Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the union of the states, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long-contested and interminable interference of the northern people with the question of slavery in the southern states has at length produced its natural effect. The different sections of the union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of congress or the territorial legislature to exclude slavery from the territories, nor from the efforts of the different states to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law; but the immediate peril arises from incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question in the north for the last quarter of a century which has produced its malignant influence on the slaves, and inspires them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehension of servile insurrection. Many a matron throu' the south retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and fire-sides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Soon or later the bonds of such a union must be severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period has not yet arrived.

After referring to the incessant agitation against slavery in the north for the last twenty-five years, both by the press and the people, and asserting that the time of congress is occupied with violent speeches on this never-ending subject, he remarks:

The wisest thing congress could do is to provide a committee to investigate the causes of the present difficulty, and to report a bill to the president elect, giving him power to call a special session of congress to consider the subject.

What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the executive?

He is bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty in whole or in part has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the state of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States secure the administration of justice by means of the federal judiciary are concerned. All the federal officers within its limits through whose agencies alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a district judge, a district attorney or marshal in South Carolina. In fact the whole machinery of the federal government necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it. The only acts of congress on the statute book bearing on this subject are those of 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of March, 1807. These authorize the president, after he shall have ascertained that the marshal with his posse comitatus is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case. In his judgment a number of the states would secede within sixty days. In South Carolina the subversion party was small. The wisest thing congress could do is to divide the public property as fairly as possible, after paying the public debts.

Grittenden, of Ky., replied, hoping the example of the gentleman would not be followed—but could not come here at all. The Union was worthy of great sacrifices and concessions. He looked forward to disunion with fear, dismay and trembling. They must search for means of reconciliation and harmony. He hoped there would be no angry debates. North Carolina always had carried the olive branch of peace.

Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., arrived to-day. He has consulted with Mr. Breckinridge, and believes that Kentucky will stand firmly by the Union.

Mr. Regan, of Texas, has arrived, and says that the legislature of that state will certainly be called together at an early day to consult on the secession movement.

Gov. Letcher, of Va., has arranged for a commission to South Carolina to urge disunion in his action.

Mr. McClelland offered an amendment to the bill to provide a committee to consider the subject.

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Congress will be compelled to act.

Mr. B. F. D. Wood, of Miss., said:

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VOLUME 4.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1860.

NUMBER 239.

The Daily Gazette,
published every evening except Sunday,
by
MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
in LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

May 1, 1860.

Cash on hand in bank: \$38,358 11
Cash in hand: Agents and in
Course of transit: 66,900 99
Cash loaned on call: 30,000 00
Total Assets: \$131,029 09

Bills receivable for losses and expenses:
Cash in hand: \$10,000 00
Bills receivable for value received:
New York: 200,225 00
St. Louis: 100,000 00
Chicago: 100,000 00
Other cities: 40,500 00
Total Bills Receivable: 445,750 00

Insurance Bonds & Company:
State stocks (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri) per cent: 56,625 00
Shares State Bank Wisconsin: 2,160 00

Total Assets: \$306,754 03

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GEO. E. B. ELY,

Counselor at Law, Office Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis.

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Homoeopathist and Surgeon, Office of Dr. H. H. Smith, residence, five doors west of the Baptist Church.

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Dentist, Office over Rock County Bank, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis.

J. V. D. PARKER.

Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates & Nichols, North Main street.

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Cash Capital, \$1,000,000, absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72.

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Upwards of \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

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Net Surplus of \$942,181 72.

and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSSES PAID BY THE ATNA:

during the past five years:

Lu. Ohio, \$43,620 83 Michigan, \$158,043 81 Indiana, 106,065 07 Wisconsin, 45,339 00 Iowa, 10,000 00 Missouri, 328,513 04 Tennessee, 97,549 21 Lower Minn., 101,299 40 Kansas & Neb., 19,947 77 Penn. & Va., 31,595 80 Arkans., 23,546 09 Mississippi and Alabama, 52,112 18

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 4.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1860.

NUMBER 239.

The Daily Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. MOLT, B. B. BOWEN, J. H. WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
1 square 1 day, \$1.00
do 3 days, .50
do 1 week, .25
do 2 weeks, .40
do 3 weeks, .50
do 4 weeks, .60
do 5 weeks, .65
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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

MEETING OF THE ELECTORS.—We learn from the Journal that the presidential electors met at Madison, yesterday, and cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. H. Lindeman, Esq., was appointed as a messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

INSURANCE ON THE COURT HOUSE.—The case of Rock county vs. Pheux Insurance Co., which was to have been tried before the Dane county circuit court this week has been compromised. The Insurance company pays \$1,250, each party paying their own costs.

MYERS' NEW BLOCK.—The staging has been all removed from the fronts of this splendid block, and the windows have all been put in. In its general appearance, we do not know where to find its superior in the state. All the stores, on Main street, at least, have been rented, and will be occupied very soon. We are promised a full description of the building, and its interior arrangements, from a competent hand, in a day or two.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Webb & Lee are receiving their accustomed choice and useful stock of holiday goods, which combine the beauty of a gift with the value of utility. These, with their general stock of goods, offer a choice in selection in which a varied taste may be always gratified.

Among their latest additions is a large number of meerschaum pipes and cigar holders. These articles are received direct from the importers under a guarantee, which enables them to warrant to the purchaser.—The styles and qualities are various, and in these as in other articles, any taste and almost any price, except the *taste* of those who dislike "the weed," may be consulted.

HORSE FOR SALE.—The attention of any person wishing to buy a horse is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Graham.

BROUGHT FORWARD.—We bring forward the advertisement of Levi Moses, furniture manufacturer and dealer. The sales room and shop of Mr. Moses is filled with a large stock of furniture, adapted to every household want, from the pine table of the kitchen to the costly sofa and marble center-table of the parlor. A long residence and business in the city has made him generally known throughout this section of the state, and the quality and style of his manufactures has given him a good reputation wherever known. See his advertisement.

THE SUFFERING IN KANSAS.—Mr. W. F. M. Army, in a letter to a gentleman of this city, under date of Dec. 3d, says: "The suffering in our territory is becoming appalling—all now admit the destination." He recommends the selling of grain donated in Wisconsin and purchasing sacks with the money. Flour and corn can be bought in Illinois, cheaper than here, and the freight will also be saved by taking this course.

A CAPTURE.—The boys in our office this morning captured a smoked halibut in the street. When our own attention was incidentally called to the prize, we found them all, from foreman to devil, discussing its quality. It seemed from the time employed and the extent of the inroad upon the carcass of the fish, to be a serious question, but the conclusion, when ultimately reached, was understand to have been unanimously and highly favorable to the excellence of the provider. Subsequently, it was discovered to have been lost from the wagon of R. I. Pierson, grocer on Milwaukee street, and as a remuneration of his loss, our boys insist that "the bosses" give him credit by a newspaper notice. Under the circumstances, "we," i.e. the publishers, are in for it, not the fish, for we have not participated in the felony, but for the notice; and we will add on our own account, that Mr. Pierson has as good a general stock of family groceries as can be found in the city, and is as fair a dealer and as good a fellow as will be met after a diligent search among our business houses."

P. S.—The boys found but one fault with their prize; they think it ought to have been accompanied with a supply of the crackers, cheese and cider to be found in the same establishment.

DIED.—On the 2d of December, at noon, CORTEZ EUGENE BURT, son of Burton and Lucinda Burt, aged 8 months.

Dear youthful parents, do not mourn,
Your darling child, as lost;
His spirit now exists on high,
And is shining best.

Though he cannot return to you,
You soon may go to him,
Where trouble never can reach you more,
Nor tears your eyes bedim.

If faith to your trust, while here,
Your child once more you'll see,
On a blessed shore to part no more,
To all eternity.

His spirit was a precious gem,
More precious than gold,
An opening bud, that just began,
Its beauties to unfold.

As a pivot, poised he stood,
At first, 'twix life and death,
And weeks of danger threatened still,
To take his noble breath.

The darkening cloud, at length had passed,
And he began to thrive,
The genial sun of health arose,
And bade the infant live.

The rising flesh, the rounded limbs,
The bright and speaking eye,
The cheering laugh, the playful glee,
The forehead smooth and high.

Inspired fond parental hopes;
Of long and prosperous years;
But ah, how brief! how soon he's gone,
To fill a noble sphere.

And can he be unrecalled?
That he with Christ should dwell!
Let's try to say "Thy will, done,"
For God does all things well!

Dec. 3d, 1860.
ELIY E. STEWART.

Capt. Berry is a very fierce patriot, indeed, as you may judge from a remark he once made: "I would rather be hung in South Carolina," said he, "than die a natural death in any other state."

SHIPPLASTERS.—Some of the establishments in Milwaukee have already commenced issuing shipplasters as a substitute for change. They are of different denominations, from 25 cents to one dollar, and redeemable in currency.

REMOVAL.

B. Bornheim will, in a few days, remove into one of the stores in Myers' new block, where he will be prepared to offer additional attention to his customers in the sale of the best stock of clothing in Rock county.

WANTED.—A house and lot in the fourth ward. Will also exchange 50 acres of land for city property. Fifty acres of land adjoining the city, will be sold cheap. A house and lot in the fourth ward will take MONEY. Lamb, Groceries, Clothing, Books and Shoes, Liquors and Cigars, or land in payment.

Also to loan, several hundred dollars on good real estate security. For further information inquire of D. H. BARRY.

Office opposite the Hyatt House, Janesville, Wis.

November 21st, 1860.

LATEST AND LARGEST ARRIVAL.

AT CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM!

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ONE PRICE STORE.

OUR BUYER

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF CLOTHING

Full Assortment of all the Latest Styles

at the Custom Clothing House

J. C. ECHLIN, WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

And those who prefer can have their Garments Made to Order

and Warranted to Fit:

Large and Splendid Assortment

Cloths to Select From.

WE SELL OUR GOODS

at the Lowest Cash Prices

and have our work

DONE IN THE MOST THOROUGH MANNER,

and those who appreciate a good fitting, well made and FASHIONABLE GARMENT

should not fail to visit us before purchasing.

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced house-keeper. Apply to Wm. McLean, 101 Main street, between Jackson and Franklin Sts. Janesville, December 3d, 1860.

WANTED: Small amount of Money, on one or two years time. Good interest and security given. Apply at this office.

Broken Banks.—The Chicago Bank Note Report gives a list of the Illinois Banks thrown out. Also the latest quotations of the uncurrent money. A full supply just received by MOSELEY & BROTHER.

DIARIES FOR 1861.—Consisting of an instrument and 12 views, all for 25 cents. For sale at MOSELEY'S.

FOR SALE.—A Valuable Young Horse, WARRANTED kind and true. In Saddle or Harness, can trot his mile inside of 3 minutes, and will be sold for cash. Enquire at Graham's Grocery Store, where the horse may be seen.

LAST TWO WEEKS.—WEANTED—Immediately, an experienced house-keeper. Apply to Wm. McLean, 101 Main street, between Jackson and Franklin Sts. Janesville, December 3d, 1860.

French Merino.—A SPLENDID stock of Plain and Figured French Merino, also some beautiful Rep. Plain and Striped Merinos, something entirely new, and splendid goods, just received at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.—we have been receiving for the

THE GOODS

August and September Prices,

AND WE

Can and Will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY

to say more to those who have

BOUGHT GOODS OF US

for the

LAST THREE YEARS,

as it is understood that

That We have but One Price!

and that

We Cannot be Undersold.

THIS WE WILL PROVE TO ALL

who will call and examine our

GOODS AND PRICES.

COME ONE, COME ALL

to the

HONEST ONE PRICE STORE

for

BARGAINS.

CHAPMAN'S BROTHERS.

Janesville, Nov. 21st, 1860.

novidawf

BLACKSMITH'S COAL.

WE are now selling pure Bloomsburgh Coal at \$10 per ton, (by the ton,) and other coal proportionately. Our coal is warranted to be A No. 1.

Lawrence & Atwood.

Janesville, May 10, 1860.

novidawf

REMOVAL.

Bornheim will, in a few days, remove into one of the stores in Myers' new block, where he will be prepared to offer additional attention to his customers in the sale of the best stock of clothing in Rock county.

novidawf

GREAT PANIC IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE

In the Eastern Cities,

AND DIMINISH ARRIVALS OF

MERCHANDISE!

in the past ten days, and more on the road, at the

New York Cash Store

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE

OF

1860 AND 1861.

in the Cash System Triumphant!

The New York Cash Store Still Ahead.

THE LARGEST STOCK

now arriving ever received by

THIS OR ANY OTHER

establishment in this city.

IN QUALITY, STYLE AND RICHNESS OF

GOODS

We Defy all Competition.

We have been receiving in the last ten days the

Largest Stock of Merchandise

ever before received by

Any One Establishment in this City,

which we propose to sell a large share of in the next 30 days for

CASH ONLY!

At Prices that will defy all Competition

in this country. Our stock has all been purchased in the

PAST TWO WEEKS

direct from the

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS

and

LARGE AUCTION SALES

by the

PACKAGE AND CASE,

and will be sold as low as goods are generally

Jobbed for in New York.

Janesville, Nov. 19th, 1860.

M. C. SMITH.

Great Reduction in the Price

of Fancy Dress Silks.

We have now much the largest stock of Dress Silks in this city, which we will sell fully

THIRTY PER CENT

below the usual prices. We invite the particular attention of the ladies to these goods.

M. C. SMITH.

Janesville, November 19th, 1860.

BROCHA SHAWLS.

We have just received some of the most magni-

cificent Brocha Shawls

ever offered in this state. Also, a large lot of low priced goods.

LADIES' CLOAKS,

some splendid styles of these goods; also a very large lot of Double Wool Shawls,

which we are selling fully

25 PER CENT LESS

than they are worth. Also,

SILK AND WOOL SHAWLS.

some splendid styles.

M. C. SMITH.

Janesville, November 19th, 1860.

Hosiery & Gloves.

A SPLENDID line of Hosiery and Gloves now on

display at the NEW YORK CASH STORE.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Dec's't, 1860.

Official Paper of the City.

COPROMISES.

We hear of various compromises for the settlement of the slavery question, proposed by republicans, at Washington and elsewhere. It is suggested by the Albany Evening Journal that the Missouri compromise line be revived, and that counties be made liable for the value of slaves rescued by violence; and it is reported by the telegraph, (though we do not credit it,) that Mr. Seward will propose the revival of the Missouri compromise line, with its extension to the Pacific.

It is quite certain that if it be attempted to embody these suggestions into propositions, by any considerable number of republicans, there will be those who will repudiate their action. We believe the large mass of republicans in the north-west are convinced that the constitution contains, as it stands, all the compromises upon the subject of slavery, which they would be willing to accept.

The revival and extension of the Missouri compromise line would not be acceptable, because it, in effect, establishes slavery south of the line; whereas, the republican doctrine is that Congress shall prohibit slavery from all the territory of the country. We have fought the presidential battle upon that issue, and the people have decided in our favor—after winning the battle it is not policy, nor is it right to yield one-half of the victory. We are the more indisposed to do this, because this compromise was once tried, under the most solemn assurances that it should be perpetual, and the south, by the aid of a few northern Douglasses, violated it, and opened anew the slavery agitation. They have not kept faith with the north, in this respect, and we are not wise if we again trust them. Let the Missouri compromise remain in the grave where Douglas and his southern allies buried it.

The proposition to pay for rescued slaves is not to be thought of. It is repugnant to justice. It would stir up strife and agitation, as it is not possible to enforce a slave tax without bringing up for discussion the whole subject of slavery. Let it be remembered that the imposition of a tax, not founded upon the plainest principles of justice and expediency, is ever attended with bitter opposition. We have no apprehension that this proposition will be looked upon with favor.

We look, with some misgivings, upon these propositions; not that there is any probability of their adoption, but their presentation by prominent republicans is a sign of weakness in the knees or the back, or some other portion of the body of the great republican party. We want no compromises upon the subject of slavery. Our platform of principles is already sufficiently conservative—it will not bear further dilution—a bargain which gives up half of our ground, and yields the whole principle that it is the duty of congress to prohibit slavery from all the territories of the republic, cannot be otherwise than fatal to our party.

We want unity of action, and the duty of consultation among republicans at Washington should not be forgotten. No man, however eminent among us, should make a movement in congress, in advance of such mutual consultation as is usual, and we do not believe it will be done.

The most that is needed now is patience and a calm reliance upon our principles. They are right, patriotic and national. The people of the whole country will acknowledge this, when they are assured that we mean to do what we profess—no more, nor less. Let us stand firm—make no compromises—fulfil to the letter all of our constitutional obligations, and then there will be no dissolution of the Union and no secession. South Carolina may swear, for a time, that she is out of the Union, but while the national revenues are collected, (which can be done in the harbors of the state,) and no effort is made to take possession of the forts, that state is, practically, as much in the Union as she ever was—Her position has already become ridiculous, and her members were laughed at when they declined to vote in congress on the first day of the session. As the folly of secession becomes more and more apparent, the supporters of it will gradually fall off, and the "sober second thought" of the southern people will bring things all right. Again we say to republicans, let us rest in patience and calmly accept the destiny, whatever that may be, which awaits us in the advocacy of all our cherished principles.

Hayti and Emigration.

The New York Tribune contains various official documents in relation to Hayti and colored emigration. The first article is a circular "to the blacks, men of color, and Indians of the United States and British North American Provinces," signed by James Redpath, as general agent of emigration appointed by the government of Hayti, in which, in its name, he guarantees to all persons of the red and black races in America, who can prove a good character for industry and integrity, several very important and liberal advantages, if they see fit to seek a home in the republic of which President Geffrard is the enlightened and patriotic chief.

Among these offers and guarantees are: A free passage; a free farm; exemption from military duty; perfect religious freedom; equal civil and political rights with Haytians; the amplest protection; cordial welcome; a nationality of their own kindred; free schools, sites for chapels, remunerative work, and fair play in every way.

He invites all persons qualified to become citizens of Hayti to correspond with him, or visit the United Bureau of Emigration in Boston for the purpose of obtaining fur-

SYNOPSIS Of the President's Message.

After alluding to the great commercial, agricultural and other material properties of the country, the President asks: Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the union of the states, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long-continued and interminable interference of the northern people with the question of slavery in the southern states has at length produced its natural effect. The different sections of the union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of congress or the territorial legislature to exclude slavery from the territories, nor from the efforts of the different states to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law; but the immediate peril arises from incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question in the north for the last quarter of a century which has produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspires them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehension of servile insurrection. Many a nation throughout the south retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the southern people, then disruption will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and no political union, however fragrant with blessings and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequences to render the homes and fire-sides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a union must be severed. It is my conviction that this period has not yet arrived.

After referring to the incessant agitation against slavery at the north for the last twenty-five years, both by the press and the people, and asserting that the time of congress is occupied with violent speeches on this never-ending subject, he remarks:—How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever and restore peace and harmony to this distracted country. It can be done by letting the slave states alone, and permitting them to manage their own state affairs, as they only are responsible before God for slavery existing among them, and with which the north has no more right to interfere than with the similar institutions in Russia or Brazil; and the President still relies on the good sense and forbearance of the people. He alleges that it is out of the power of any President to accomplish but little; which leads him to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of President does not in itself afford just cause for dissolving the union. The late election having been held in strict conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, does not justify a resolution to destroy this very Constitution. Reason, justice and regard for the Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President elect before resorting to such a remedy.

Mr. Buchanan refers to the fact that the President's province is not to make but to execute the laws. It is alleged as one cause for immediate secession, that the southern states are denied equal rights with the other states in the common territory. But by what authority are these denied? Not by congress, which has never passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these territories; and certainly not by the supreme court, which has solemnly decided that slaves are property, and like all other property, their owners have a right to take them into the common territories, and hold them there under the protection of the constitution. The anticipations that congress may pass some law obnoxious is no good reason for dissolution.

The President reasserts the power of congress over property in the territories, and the sacred rights of property are recognized by the constitution.

The most palpable violation of constitutional duty which has yet been committed, consists in the acts of different state legislatures to defeat the execution of the fugitive slave law. It ought to be remembered however, that for these acts, neither congress or any President can justly be held responsible.

Having been passed in violation of the federal constitution, they are, therefore, null and void.

It will be the duty of the next President, as it has been my own, to act with vigor in executing the fugitive slave law, according to confirmed enactments of state legislatures.

We are not to presume in advance that he will violate his duty, which would be at war with every principle of justice. Let us wait for the overt act.

The fugitive slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of the present administration. Let us trust that the state legislatures will repeat their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments.

Unless this shall be done without any unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union; and the southern states have a right to demand this act of justice from the northern states. Should this be refused, the injured states, after having first used all peaceful means to obtain redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the government of the Union.

The alleged principle, that as each state became a party to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so any one of them may retire from the Union in a similar manner, by the vote of such convention, is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution.

He then rehearses a portion of General Jackson's messages of 1833, relative to the nullification ordinance of South Carolina, and says this government was intended by its founders to be perpetual, and not to be annulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting parties.

The president then enumerates the powers conferred on congress by the federal government, and that these powers may be of federal, as also possesses the right to lay and collect all import duties and other taxes, and has adopted effectual means to restrain the states from interfering, in order still further to secure uninterrupted exercise of those high powers against state interposition; it is provided that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby anything in the constitution or laws of any state or territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

The government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several states, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these states in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. To the extent of the delegated powers the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the Constitution of each state and is as binding on its people, as though it had been actually inserted therein.

This government, therefore, is a great and powerful government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends.

It may be asked, then, are the people of the state without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the federal government? By no means. The right of resistance on the part of the government, cannot be denied. It exists independently of all constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. But the distinction must ever be observed, that this is revolution against an established government, and not a voluntary secession from it by virtue of an inherent constitutional right.

In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face. Secession is nothing more nor less than revolution. It may or it may not be justifiable revolution; but still it is a revolution.

What is the meantime, is the responsibility and true position of the executive?

He is bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty in whole or in part has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control? Such, at the present moment, is the case throughout the state of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States secure the administration of justice by means of the federal judiciary are concerned. All the federal officers within its limits through whose agencies alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a district judge, a district attorney or marshal in South Carolina. In fact the whole machinery of the federal government necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it. The only acts of congress on the subject book bearing on this subject are those of 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of March, 1807. These authorize the president, after he shall have ascertained that the marshal with his posse comitatus is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation commanded the insurgents to disperse or retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a reasonable time.

This duty cannot by any possibility be performed in a state where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no marshal to execute it and where even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the constitution.

The revenue still continues to be collected as heretofore at the custom house at Charles-ton, and should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from its property there by force, but in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officers in command of the forts have received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants.

In reference to recognizing a seceding state as an independent government by the President, he says that that would be a naked act of usurpation on his part, and it is his duty to submit to congress the whole question in all its bearings. The probability of an emergency soon arising when congress well call on him to decide the question whether it possesses power to compel a state to remain in the Union, authorizes him to express the opinion that no such power has been delegated to congress or to any other departments of the federal government. It is evident that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to congress, and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any one of these powers.

The revenue still continues to be collected as heretofore at the custom house at Charles-ton, and should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.

At the banquet last evening, speeches were made in favor of the Union, and generally favoring a convention of the border states.

Mr. Botteler opposed the right of secession and advocated force if the laws could not be upheld without it.

This view of the question was approved by two speakers.

Mr. Bocock raised a point of order in reference to Mr. Botteler's amendment, that the committee could not report at any time, without the suspension of the rules.

The speaker decided in favor of Bocock, but the latter withdrew his objection, and Curry and Burnet renewed it.

Morris, of Ill., offered an amendment, and read for information that we are unalterably attached to the union, and recognize in the union, the primary cause of our greatness and prosperity, and as yet have seen nothing either in the election of Lincoln, or other sources to justify dissolution, and to end our lives and sacred honor to maintain it.

After some suggestions, the question was taken on Botteler's resolution as an amendment.

Singleton, of Miss., declined voting, his state having called a convention to consider the matter.

Jones, of Ga., declined voting for a similar reason, also Hawkins of La.

Morris, of Ill., raised a point that while the question was pending it was out of order to open the debate.

Clayton, of Ala., and Garrell, of Ga., declined voting.

Curry, of Ala., attempted to address the house, but was ruled out of order.

Moore, of Ala., declined to vote.

Miles, of S. C., said his state was out of the union except by a mere form, therefore her delegation took no interest in the question. His remarks were received with good humor.

Curry, of Ala., declined to vote.

Botteler's resolution was adopted; yes 145, nays 38.

The house agreed to Sherman's motion with Botteler's amendment thereto.

Botteler declined serving on the committee.

His resolution was referred to the committee of fifteen, instead of one from each state.

Oates of "Oh, no!"

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

MEETING OF THE ELECTORS.—We learn from the Journal that the presidential electors met at Madison, yesterday, and cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. H. Lindeman, Esq., was appointed as a messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

INSURANCE ON THE COURT HOUSE.—The case of Rock county vs. Phenix Insurance Co., which was to have been tried before the Dane county circuit court this week has been compromised. The insurance company pays \$1,250, each party paying their own costs.

MYERS' NEW BLOCK.—The staging has been all removed from the fronts of this splendid block, and the windows have all been put in. In its general appearance, we do not know where to find its superior, in the state. All the stores, on Main street, at least, have been rented, and will be occupied very soon. We are promised a full description of the building, and its interior arrangements, from a competent hand, in a day or two.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Webb & Lee are receiving their accustomed choice and useful stock of holiday goods, which combine the beauty of a gift with the value of utility. These, with their general stock of goods, offer a choice in selection in which a varied taste may be always gratified.

Among their latest additions is a large number of meerschaum pipes and cigar holders. These articles are received direct from the importer under a guarantee, which enables them to warrant to the purchaser.—The styles and qualities are various, and in these as in other articles, any taste and almost any price, except the *taste* of those who dislike "the weed," may be consulted.

HORSE FOR SALE.—The attention of any person wishing to buy a horse is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Graham.

BROUGHT FORWARD.—We bring forward the advertisement of Levi Moses, furniture manufacturer and dealer. The sales room and shop of Mr. Moses is filled with a large stock of furniture, adapted to every household want, from the pine table of the kitchen to the costly sofa and marble center-table of the parlor. A long residence and business in the city has made him generally known throughout this section of the state, and the quality and style of his manufactures has given him a good reputation wherever known. See his advertisement.

THE SUFFERING IN KANSAS.—Mr. W. F. M. Army, in a letter to a gentleman of this city, under date of Dec. 3d, says: "The suffering in our territory is becoming appalling—all now admit the destitution." He recommends the selling of grain donated in Wisconsin, and purchasing sacks with the money. Flour and corn can be bought in Illinois, cheaper than here, and the freight will also be saved by taking this course.

A CAPTURE.—The boys in our office this morning captured a smoked halibut in the street. When our own attention was incidentally called to the prize, we found them all, from foreman to devil, discussing its quality. It seemed from the time employed and the extent of the ironrod upon the carcass of the fish, to be a serious question, but the conclusion, when ultimately reached, we understand to have been unanimously and highly favorable to the excellence of the provider. Subsequently, it was discovered to have been lost from the wagon of R. I. Pierson, grocer on Milwaukee street, and as a recompence of his loss, our boys insist that "the bosses" give him credit by a newspaper notice. Under the circumstances, "we," i.e., the publishers, are in for it, not the fish, for we have not participated in the felony, but for the notice; and we will add on our own account, that Mr. Pierson has as good a general stock of family groceries as can be found in the city, and is as fair a dealer and as good a fellow as will be met after a diligent search among our business houses.

P. S.—The boys found but one fault with their prize; they think it ought to have been accompanied with a supply of the crackers, cheese and cider to be found in the same establishment.

DIED.—On the 3d of December, of consumption, CORTES EUGENE BURT, son of Burton and Lucinda Burt, aged 8 months.

Your darling parents, do not mourn, His spirit now exalts on high, Amid a shining host.

Though he cannot return to you, You soon may go to him,

Where trouble never can reach you more, No tears your eyes bode.

If faithful to your trust, while here, Your child once more you'll see,

On a blessed shore, to part no more, To all Eternity.

The true he was a precious gem, More precious far than gold, An opening bud, that just began, Beams to unfold.

As on a pivot, poised he stood, At first, twixt life and death, And weeks of danger threatened still, To take his feeble breath.

The darkening cloud, at length had passed, And began to thrive, The genial sun of health arose, And bade the infant live.

The bright and sparkling eye, The cheering laugh, the playful glee, The forehead smooth and high, Inspired fond parent's hopes,

Of long and prosperous years; But ah, how brief! how soon he's gone, To fill a nobler sphere.

And such we be, as we shall!

Let's try to say "They will be done," For God has done all things well.

Dec. 3d, 1860. — ELEY E. STEWART.

Capt. Berry is a very fierce patriot, indeed, as you may judge from a remark he once made: "I would rather be hung in South Carolina," said he, "than die a natural death in any other state."

SHINPLASTERS.—Some of the establishments in Milwaukee have already commenced issuing shinplasters as a substitute for change. They are of different denominations, from 25 cents to one dollar, and redeemable in currency.

REMOVAL.

B. Bornheim will, in a few days, remove into one of the stores in May's new block, where he will be prepared to offer additional attention to his customers in the sale of the best stock of clothing in Rock county.

WANTED.

A HOUSE and lot in the fourth ward. Will also exchange 50 acres of land for property. Fifty acres of land and house for sale in the first ward; will take MONEY, Lumber, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Linen, Furniture, Glassware, etc. Also to rent, several hundred dollars on good real estate security.

D. H. BAHRIT.

Office opposite the Hotel House, Janesville, Wis.

Nov 21st, 1860.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMFORD & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 6, 1860.

Receipts of wheat were light, with a good demand for millers at \$2.25@3.00c. Dressed hogs advanced, sales at \$5.20 for heavy and 4.00@5.00 for light. No other change.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 69c@86c, fair to good dry shipping 55c@60c; damp and grown 45c@50.

OATS—dull at 16c@17c per bushel.

BEEF—declined to 28c@29c per lb.

CORN—old shelled 30c@32c per 50 lbs. New in ear 18c@20 for 70 lbs.

BAKED—good quality 30c@32c per 50 lbs, common 20c@22.

TIMOTHY SEED—in request at 15c@17c per 40 lbs. DRESSED HOSES—advanced to 15c@16c, 20 for 100 for heavy, and 4.00@5.00 light.

POTATOES—plenty at 15c@20c for good to choice ones.

BUTTER—wanted at 15c@17c good to choice quality.

Eggs—scarce at 12c@15c per dozen.

HIDES—green, 45c@55; dry, flint, 60.

FLOUR—spring at 2.50, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65c@75; chickens, 5c@6.

SHEEP MEATS—range from 25c@30c each.

ONE PRICE STORE.

THE ORIGINAL

AND

Only Genuine

OUR BUYER

Has Just Returned From

NEW YORK,

and we are now

Prepared to Offer

GREATER

INDUCEMENTS

than ever before to those

Who wish to Secure Their

CLOTHING

and have our work

DONE IN THE MOST THOROUGH MANNER,

and those who appreciate a good fitting, well made and

FASHIONABLE GARMENT

should not fail to visit us before purchasing.

WE SELL OUR GOODS

at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

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DONE IN THE MOST THOROUGH MANNER,

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FASHIONABLE GARMENT

should not fail to visit us before purchasing.

WE SELL OUR GOODS

at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

and have been receiving for the

LAST TWO WEEKS

were bought at a

GREAT REDUCTION

FROM

August and September Prices,

AND WE

Can and Will

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY

to say more to those who have

BOUGHT GOODS OF US

for the

LAST THREE YEARS,

as it is understood that

That We have but One Price!

and that

We Cannot be Undersold.

THIS WE WILL PROVE TO ALL

who will call and examine our

GOODS AND PRICES.

Come One, Come All

to the

HONEST ONE PRICE STORE

for

BARGAINS.

CHAPMAN BROTHERS.

Janesville, Nov. 21st, 1860.

nov21dawtf

REMOVAL.

BORNHEIM

WILL move into one of the stores in May's new block, where he will be prepared to offer additional attention to his customers in the sale of the best stock of clothing in Rock county.

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